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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Municipal Direct Primaries.

The experience of Indianapolis in the natter of direct primaries continues to Illuminate the whole subject of this conemporary effort to achieve political reform. Months ago we reprinted from the leading journals of that town the frank confession that the municipal direct primary had been a disappointment nd a failure. Both the News and the Star asserted that the direct primary had not enlisted candidates of a desirable character, had not materially changed the conditions of nomination and had entailed an enormous and indefensible expense upon both the taxpayers and the candidates, an expense thich so far as the taxpayers were conrned was without material benefit.

In another column we reprint the re cent comment of the Indianapolis Star upon certain significant post-election results flowing from the direct primary. The statement here made is that the expense of the primary for the sucpessful candidate was so great that he was able to meet it only by promises to appoint his financial backers if elected. he discharge of these debts in this ashion at the present time, moreover, a scandal in Indianapolis and practically impairs the possibility of a suc sful municipal administration.

The whole experience of Indianapolis s we have steadfastly insisted, is valable in the extreme in its bearing upon is local problem. Not that the failure ect primaries there was unique, but se they have had there the most orable trial, and the causes of their kdown may, in a sense, be regarded constitutional rather than local. The uree of gravest evil, the excessive nditure of money, has already rmed some of Governor HUGHES'S t uncompromising adherents. Thus he Evening Post has lately advised the Governor to amend his present bill to neet this evil-an oblique admission that his original measure was defective in this particular.

sems to us to have an even more respective regions in the last ten years mportant bearing. Laying aside the reater problems of direct primaries in tate elections, is there any reason to selieve that direct party primaries are racticable for municipal elections in his State at all? Direct primaries obviusly impose party rule upon the disricts, cities or States that adopt them I New York city is placed under the diect primary law it must thereafter hoose its municipal officers from a Reublican, Tammany or Hearst ticket. fusion of any sort is completely proibited, because each party is compelled months before election to submit to its party members a party ticket. Once sed upon by them the ticket is fixed. annot be withdrawn and must be placed mon the final baflot.

It requires no demonstration to show hat the whole development of our local olitics in recent years has been away rom party in this city. STRONG, LOW and the present fusion ticket were seected by a general non-partisan pooling strength. But one Republican ticket. rith only Republican candidates, has en been nominated in recent camigns and its defeat was overwhelming. in four recent municipal elections fusion campaigns have elected one Mayor and wice have wrested actual control of the ity affairs from Tammany.

The development in the local situation. noreover, has not been accidental. The esertion of the doctrine that city elections should be separated from the parisan considerations of State and naional elections has been recognized in constitutional, convention and promulgated by all civic bodies which have sought to secure decent and intelligent dministration for this city. In fact and in theory the partisan element has been steadily excluded, its influence steadily diminished, until it has reached an approximate minimum in the latest elec-

Governor HUGHES'S direct primary bill would utterly reverse the situation. It would limit all parties to the choice of party candidates; it would insure the casting of the bulk of the vote in three party columns. It would preclude all essible fusion, such as has succeeded in recent years. Party committees would nominate in July, party primaries would be held in early September; the suits of the party primaries are susceptible of no modification. Mr. PAR-NS and Mr. WOODRUFF, Mr. MURPHY visers would each name a ticket; their followers within their party lines would cept these or name a party ticket better pleasing their fancy. But three party tickets would be assured and the iters would be limited to a choice

etween them. Direct primaries may or may not be airable in the State politics of New gold, there went to Panama Innumerable Speniah

York. The question is still open to de-But the folly of extending them to the municipal elections of this city is ar more apparent. By constitutional convention the non-partisan theory for municipal elections has been enunciated. But the direct primary as advocated by the Governor is partisan in its essence. It is hard to understand, therefore, why the glamour of the moment and the attraction of the Governor's advocacy have succeeded in leading so many of the strongest advocates of the non-partisan city campaign and the champions of fusion movements to support a measure such as the Hinman-Green bill, which insures a return to partisan campaigns and therefore to Tammany domination.

The Grand Army of Federal Employees.

It appears from "advance notices" of that sterling publication the Government "Blue Book" for 1909 that triumphant bureaucracy is marching on at the double quick. In 1907 there were some 306,000 Federal hired men and women. In 1909 there are some 370,000. An average annual increase of 32,000. The gain is somewhat more than 10 per cent. a year. At this rate—and there is small reason to suppose that it will not be increased, since the passion for Government regulation and interference shows an increasing momentum—the grand army of placemen will soon amount to a million: and still it will go marching on.

This, we take it, is one of the grand ends for which the Government was established: to make offices and feed the

Latin America and the Orient.

The attitude of the Department of State indicates that the Administration is more interested in our trade relation with the far East than in our business with Latin America. The soundness of this policy is open to question. The American people have, of course, general interest in various other phase of our relations with other counries, but their special interest is in he line of commerce, in opportunities for buying and selling and in the enlargement of markets. As a market for our products the countries to the southward are demonstrably of greater present value to us and probably more promising as markets in the immediate future than are the countries across be Pacific Ocean

The commercial value of Latin Amer ca as measured by its imports is now about \$1,000,000,000 a year. That figure was reached in 1907. The world wide commercial depression reduced the total to \$900,000,000 in 1908. The present century opened with imports of about \$500,000,000. On a basis of the average mports for the years 1907 and 1908 the Latin American increase alone since 899 is about 85 per cent, of the total mports of China, Japan, Hongkong, Corea and Manchuria. In total value the imports of Latin America are nearly double those of the combined imports of the countries of the Asiatic coast north of the twentieth parallel of latiude. This shows the present value of the respective markets. In pace of commercial development during recent years Latin America has outstripped the Orient In volume of increase our neighbors lead in a proportion of about

The percentage of increase in imports

	is shown in this tab	le:	
	LATIN AMERICA Argentina 154 Brazil 75 Chile 161	THE ORIENT.	
	Argentina 154	China	73
	Brazil 75	Japan	57
	Chile161		
d	*****		

It is probable that the next ten years will repeat the experience of the ten year period now closing. China and Japan will increase their purchases, but there is little or no good reason for belief that the increase will be as rapid or as great as the increase in Latin America. In our relations with the Orient there is a sentiment which does not exist in our relations with our neighbors of the Western Hemisphere. We have sent many missionaries to the far East, and through that experience many of our people have acquired an interest that does not exist in the case of those lands been limited. Latin America has disturbed and offended us with its Castros. its Zelavas and its frequent revolutions that the political progress of those countries rivals their economic progress. The day of the dictator and the revolupolitical stability and increasing indus-

trial and commercial enterprise. There should be no neglect of our Oriental interests, but as a market for our products and as a promising field for commercial exploitation Latin America leads the Orient by a long stride. During the last ten years our sales in the Orient have been increased by less than \$40,000,000, while our sales in Latin division, and the naval constructor, America have been increased by more than \$120,000,000.

A Libel on the Canal Commission President TAFT's faith in the opening of the Panama Canal on January 1, 1915, will hardly be shared in Spain, from which some of the most useful and dependable laborers are obtained by the Commission, if the following "exposure"

by El Diluvio of Barcelona is taken seri-

ously, as it probably will be:

"On the majority of the Italian steamship which touch at Central American ports there return to Spain hundreds of those unhappy Span lards who, recruited in Spain by Yankee agents. ad Mr. McCooey, Mr. HEARST and his went to Panama to try their fortune on the cana work which will unite the Guif of Mexico with the Pacific Ocean. The lot of these poor laborers who return to their native country is most sad There a cruel climate, the terrible fevers and countless penalties have decimated the white working population, and the survivors of such calamities are infirm beings, veritable walking skeletons, that return to their country useless Dazzled by the prospect of a daily wage of \$2

laborers, reduced to-day to some few dozens

This sounds like a moderate state ment of conditions as they existed in the darkest days of the De Lesseps occupation, and for that reason the Spanish people, who remember the scandal of the French failure and are not too familiar with the sanitary achievement of Colone GORGAS, are likely to be deceived by the imposture. We have no doubt that the sturdy peasants of the northern provinces are needed for public works and development at home, which would account for the revelation and warning printed in the Barcelona newspaper In September there were 3,986 Europeans employed on the canal, according to a report made by the Commission. The majority of them were Spaniards, whose maximum pay was twenty cents an hour and the minimum sixteen cent -but most of the Spaniards were employed at the higher wage. Besides the Spaniards there were Italians and Greeks among the laborers imported from Europe. All of them have free quarters and can procure the necessaries of life for less than current cost in the United States. Altogether between six and seven thousand laborers have been brought from Europe. About 1,500 of them have left the Isthmus to earn better wages in Brazil, where the Government is not likely to concern itself about their health or look after their interests in any way. Some 4,000 of these laborers remain on the Isthmus. and the Commission sets such a value upon their services that no subordinate

will be allowed to impose upon them. The committee which has been going up and down the Zone this month inspecting the Commission's work to gather information for a report to Congress would do well to take notice of the stories circulated in Spain to embarrass the Government-one of those stories related to a dynamite explosion in which 200 Spaniards and Italians were killed-and recommend that the truth about the remarkably favorable industrial conditions prevailing in the Canal Zone be made officially known in Spain and Italy and in all countries that could furnish unskilled laborers who might be needed to complete the canal.

Secretary Meyer's Plans.

What concerns the American people in respect of the Secretary of the Navy's forthcoming report is the substance of his attitude toward the military efficiency of the service. On November 22, 1905, Secretary Moony said in his report:

" It must not be forgotten that the fina! pur ose of its [the navy's] existence is military, and that all business which is transacted therein ha for its end the creation and employment of effective tive power upon the sea."

This seems to have inspired Secretary MEYER's deliberate, searching and comprehensive investigations.

We postpone consideration of Mr. MEYER's official report, therefore, and devote ourselves to the accompanying literature. The country is interested chiefly in knowing what he proposes to the end of a truty efficient navy and what are his plans in respect of keeping that engine at the highest point of preparation at all times. He has taken for his guiding star the simple but pregnant proposition: "The navy yards exist on account of and for the fleet " About this truth he has assembled all of his solicitudes and grouped the entire array are few but valuable, and we borrow from his summary as follows:

"1. The provision of four responsible advisers on subjects within the groups into which duties of the Department logically fall. "2. The grouping of the bureaus into two divi-

sions of material and personnel, according to the nature of their duties.

"3. The establishment of a Division

tions of the Fleet. "4. The establishment of a comprehensive inspec tion system of a permanent organization, whose officers shall be periodically changed, who will come mainly from the active fleet and be conversant with the latest ships and the modern

methods of drill and organization. "5. The establishment of a modern and efficient cost keeping system in the Navy Department and at navy yards.

"6. The separation of navy yard work into the two natural divisions of hull and machinery. "7. He intends to require that commandants and raptains of yards for navy yards shall be selecte in which our missionary efforts have for their knowledge and experience and that their tenure of office shall be long enough to insure continuous administrative policy."

Mr. MEYER abolishes the bureau and political disorders. There has been of equipment, a useless and confusing and still is a disposition to regard the institution, and he obliterates the board Castros and Zelayas as representative on construction, which has usually, in rulers and to consider revolution as the the nature of things, been futile; and natural and perennial condition in all when it comes to the navy yards, where Latin American countries. The truth is hitherto most of the blundering obstruction has been found, he has provided that "the commandant is the actual and general manager of the tionist is passing, and the coming years navy yard and is the sole representative will be characterized by an increasing there of the Navy Department and its bureaus. To him the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and the bureau chiefs direct all orders relating to the military, civil and industrial features of the navy vard." Most important of all, "the bureaus will have no representative at the navy yard except the commandant. The engineer officer, who is the manager of the machinery who is the manager of the hull division. are the agents of the commandant in carrying out the manufacturing and repair work of the bureaus." And who is the commandant to be? Everything depends on that, and here is where the "adviser" comes in. Certainly this commandant will not be "a young naval constructor of slight theoretical equipment and practically no experience. Evidently he will be a seasoned deep water man with profound knowledge

of the navv's needs. The details will appear when the Secretary's report is published in full. Meanwhile we may be permitted to say that every essential feature of Mr. MEYER's scheme of reorganization has been heretofore prefigured in THE SUN in the last three years or more, and that it is now safe to look for a rearrangement that will efface cheap politics and parlor knight effusions and restore the navy to a basis of serious professional -and therefore military-efficacy. What the navy needed for its health

and progress was patent to all observing persons, but Mr. MEYER has met the occasion with courage and insight. The fact that he does not intend to ask Congress for any sanction at present but will await the higher sanction of material proof and illustration only fortifies our sense of his intelligence.

Speaker Cannon is a past master of the art o Well, he is a good deal above the aver

age at that. Again, according to an inspired or eckless emanation from a vague source in Havana, the administration of Presi dent GOMEZ is at the mercy of the breakers. There is no tangible fact in the new reve lation. It doesn't mean anything in par ticular but mischief. The old story is revived that the negroes complain that they are neglected in the bestowal of patronage and that they are expected to make trouble The President and Vice-President ZATAS are said to be at odds again, and the fusion that was to do so much for the country has broken down. And there is a most damnable count that President Gomez is a success and in making appointments in future he will not consider any fac tion. However, the untoward and sinis ter conditions reported have their com sations, for it is admitted that the udget of \$30,000,000 is about \$10,000,000 less than was expected by the opposition and the law reorganizing the Patent Office, which has passed the House and

and to intolerable abuses in Cuba. The truth is that good order is genera broughout the island, the people are enjoying a fair degree of prosperity, and if the administration has its troubles they are not very serious.

gone to the Senate, promises to put an

The living centre of literary production has long been permanently established in Indiana-Indianapolis News.

A deserved compliment to the Hor JAMES BYRON ELMORE of Alamo.

RICHARD COCKLE LUCAS. Career of the Sculpter Whose Wax Bus Perplexes Dr. Hode.

From the London Times The name of R. C. Lucas, once well known n art circles but subsequently well nigh forgotten, has recently been brought into prominence by the controversy respecting he wax bust. It has been stated that he ould not have produced this because his other works are of little merit. Permit me great talent, industry and versatility-to rive some particulars of his artistic caree is they came to my knowledge or wer narrated to me by him during the many years in which I enjoyed his intimate

Richard Cockle Lucas was born early in the last century at Salisbury, where his father held a good position as a manuacturer of cloth. Owing to domestic diferences young Lucas left home when a lad, and having artistic talent gained at first somewhat precarious livelihood by his skill in carving small decorative objects at that time Keeper of the Academy schools was by him admitted at once as a stu dent and told that he might draw or mode from the life as soon as he pleased. He next became assistant for a time to Flax-Then, starting on his own account he took rank as a sculptor, his first work of any importance being the statue of Dr ohnson at Lichfield, a statue with Hawthorne, the famous American author says he was much impressed. When large commissions failed he filled up his time by smaller works, such as wax medallions figures and carvings in ivory, the mos laborate of the latter being a copy of the famous hone stone carving by Albert Dürer preserved in the print room of the British

It was while working on this that the idea occurred to him of making models of the Parthenon to show how the sculpture once adorned that building. Consulting all authorities, living and dead, and encouraged by the warm sympathy and assistance of the museum officers the ardunes under by the warm sympathy and assistance of the museum officers, the arducus undertaking was most successfully carried out. By the advice of Sir Robert Peel the models were bought for the nation, and by students of Greek sculpture and architecture they have been greatly appreciated. It was about this time that he executed the now famous wax bust of which his son. Mr. Albert Lucas, has recently given full and cowing to failing health, he determined to live as much as possible in the country; so, retaining a London studio, he resided first at Otterbourne, near Winchester, and ultimately at Chilworth, between Romsey and Southampron, where he built a house with a gallery attached to contain his numerous works, and where after a few years enjoyment of a pension, secured to him by Lord Painerston, whose bust he executed and who greatly appreciated his cuted and who greatly appreciated talent, he died.

talent, he died. It has apparently been assumed of late by some controversialists that he worked entirely or chiefly in wax, but this is a mistake. He considered himself essentially a sculptor, and it was in the intervals between the execution of larger works that he employed the more plastic material. He also essayed etching, oil painting and photography, but his success in these was not commensurate with

"Rimes."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I thank your book reviewer for the hearty commendation of my book "A Round of Rimes" in to-day's Sun, out I am pained at his criticism of the way I speil He plainly intimates that the word should be spelled "rhymes," and he insinuates that I have been influenced in my spelling by the recent "feebly reformatory" movement.

I beg leave to say that in the first edition of my

hed in 1900, several years before spelled exactly as in this second edition This. think, relieves me from the suspicion of being recruit of reform in spelling. Furthermore, in my spelling of "rimes" I lean upon the Standard Dictionary, which in a note on this word says: "The spelling 'rhyme,' though commoner in literature than the older 'rime.' is etymologically incorrect, having been introduced in the sixteenth century thre mistaken connection with 'rhythm.' The use of the older spelling has now been revived by many writers." The Standard gives in illustration an extract from S. Weir Mitchell's "Characteris-tics" (dated 1892): "Yes, I suppose 'rime' is the

Sigar of verse."

No that instead of "rhyme" being the older and more honorable form of the word, as your excel ent book reviewer intimates, the form which se would seem to be the older, more correct an use would seem to be the older, more correct and more honorable. Let me be blamed, if blamed at all, not for weakly following the new but for going back to the old. In Professor March's "Thesaurus Dictionary of the English Language" "Thesaurus Dictionary of the word given is "rime."

DENIS A. MCCARTRY.

BOSTON, November 28.

Syndicating Baseball Clubs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Profession eball has received a severe blow if the repor hat the owner of the Chicago National League baseball club has purchased a controlling inter est in the Philadelphia baseball club is true. Pro essional baseball cannot be syndicated like fessional baseoan cannot be syndicated like the theatrical business, because interest in the game is kept alive by local ownership. What guar anty would the Philadephia fans have that the event of a close race for the pennant their team would be allowed to put forth its best efforts beat the Chicago team if the Chicago team was Baseball is one game that has remained "on

the level," and that explains why it is called "the ational game." It is well known that the Athieues nave grawn better than the Phillies during the last few seasons, and if the Phillies have passed into the hands of the owner of another National League team Philadelphia will be a redhot Ameroan League city next season. New York, November 28.

About Due. We are waiting for some dampho Now the atmosphere to spilnter With voorferous demanding

The important victories which the Social emocratic party has been winning in Germany have made a great impression upon the political opinion of Europe. They are taken to mean that a new epoch opening in the history of German social-These successes have not been unexpected since the Junker elemen made its colossal blunder in the fight over imperial financial reform of insisting upon virtual exemption from taxation for its own class and heaping all the new burdens of imperial expansion upon the industrial and commercial sections of the population; but a change seems to have ome over the complexion of the Social-

st organization itself. It has always been something of a puzzl why so numerous and well drilled a political group-it has at the present 633.309 enrolled members—should so little actual influential effect upon legislation. The party's national congress which was held at Leipsic in the latter part of September seems to have found out the reason, and in effect, if not in words, has applied a remedy.

The cause of the party's failure in the past, as the critics now explain, has been its intransigence. A party which was resolved to be always in opposition ent even in always to hamper the Government the most ordinary of its routine functions which opposed measures smacking of its own theories simply because the powers that be won an incidental advantage, could hardly be regarded as practical, and there is small room for wonder if its accomplish ments have been virtually nil. It was to ombat this impracticable attitude that the so-called Reformist movement was started within the organization—a movement in the interest of practical politics; but down to the present year it made little or no

The attitude of the congress of Leipsi at last showed a marked departure from tradition. The discussions and votes in the Reichstag on the financial reform measure brought about the awakening. At last penetrated the minds of a considerable number of Socialist leaders that voting against the death duties and land taxes mbodied in Chancellor von Bülow's bill, for no reason save that their enactmen would perpetuate his tenure of office and give the Government the financial reources it needed, was poor sense and worse politics. Thus it happened that when a proposition was made at Leipsic actually to ensure seven Deputies who had voted for these taxes, not only was the motion negatived, but Herr Bebel, the archpriest of Jerman Socialism, stood up and said that If his health had permitted him to follow parliamentary proceedings at the time he would himself have voted for the impost on stamentary successions as proposed by

In the long run, it is true, the irreco cilable faction succeeded in keeping up a bold front. A motion proposed by the Berlin contingent condemning the position of Socialist members in the Reichstag who confessed themselves ready to vote with the Liberal groups whenever a disinct advantage was in sight was voted Then the revolutionary or exelement had its innings. It setreme cured the passage of a resolution confirming the action of the congress of Dresden, which had condemned reformism in extenso and denounced accord with any bourgeois party on any pretext whatever. was so qualified in the debate that its effect is discounted. As the matter stands Socialist Deputies are forbidder to make even temporary alliances with other Liberals, but if they see fit to defy the prohibition and vote with other parties of the Left on advantageous occasions hey are virtually assured of immunity

This change in the attitude of the party is regarded as pregnant of weighty results. Not only will its candidates go of the militants holding official upon to take affirmative action, but besides those who may be elected to the Reichstag or other legislative body will be nfinitely more formidable because their activities will not be confined to defeating measures, good and bad alike, but may become available also for constructive legislation.

It has always seemed strange that party which showed so much power of organization and so much shrewdness in the administration of its internal affairs should for so long handicap its policy in the manner indicated, for the organization of the Social Democratic party is both wise and practical in ar extraordinary degree. In its financial arrangements, for instance, it has shown the keenest appreciation of the imporance of the sinews of war; it not only has money, but heaps of money. From July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, the central treas ury received \$276,312.44, and \$108,265.93 was set aside for the party reserve fund.

The reserve fund is one of the party secrets; nobody knows how much there is in it-there must be several millionsnor where it is kept. If a German Socialist is asked where it is he will simply answer, "Abroad." No doubt this is the truth. In a country where the Govern ment is apt to be high handed in dealing with its radical opponents there might be a good deal of danger in keeping such a fund within reach of the police. money, however, is untraceable. It is confided to the trusteeship of leaders whose names in Socialist estimation are synonyms for security. They do as they please regarding the fund, for although the control of it is vested nominally in the annual national congress, no audit has ever been demanded and no question ever sked regarding its disposition

The central treasury of the party fattened from two sources. In the first place there are the contributions made by the 633,309 enrolled members, which to gether with the assessments of the confederations of the various German States produced in 1908-09 571,010 marks. The second source of income is the enormous newspaper, book and pamphlet publishing busi ess carried on by the party or under its auspices. Altogether seventy-four daily papers are published by the party, with a total subscription list last year of 1,04 498, and they bring in annually a gross su

Besides the newspapers the Socialis party printing houses turn out a vast mount of other "educational" material much of it at a profit. The publication department of Vorwarts issues original works in German and translations of foreign radical books and tracts. At remions of workingmen Socialist songs mus be sung. Those of Pierre Dupont and Eugene Pottier have been translated into derman and are published to this end Even the picture post card is not negected, and the "Liberté" of Delacroix the "Marseillaise" of Gustav Doré, the well known picture of Rouget de l'Isle singing for the first time his famous sone in the salon of Mayor Dietrich of Stras burg, with many other inspiring cartoons besides portraits of such Socialist idols a Carl Marx, Lassalle and Frederic Engels

of about 4,000,000 marks.

ORGANIZED GERMAN SOCIALISM are printed for the inspiration of the faithful in sizes varying from postal to poste Polemic pamphlets are also printed in great numbers; set speeches by Bebel in the Reichstag are usually struck off in editions of 20,000. A Socialistic workingmen's almanac is put out every year to the number of 30,000 copies. The business of the Vorwarts's book department amounted in 1908-09 to 511,727 marks, on which a profit of 20,000 marks, or \$5,000. was realized for the central fund.

The general expenses of the organization amounted to \$155,300.61 in the last fiscal year. Of this amount 239,066 marks was spent upon the propaganda and 15,736 upon electoral work. The promotion money was used for public neetings and the gratuitous distribution of printed matter. The financial reform legislation was discussed in thousands of meetings to which Socialist speakers were sent to inveigh against the perpetuation of personal power and class privileges Even the women adherents of the party ook part in the agitation with remark able ardor. Their organizations in the cities of the empire held more than 500 neetings and distributed a vast amount of literature gratuitously, the result being reased from 29.458 to 62.259.

One of the annual expenses of the party the payment of legal expenses in trials for seditious utterances and of the fines in case of conviction. This item was at low water mark last year; only 6,470 marks was needed, the Government apparently having realized the futility or worse of constant vexatious prosecutions. A sum of 10.015 marks was credited to the head of "assistance," but this outlay will be much greater for the present year, 50,000 marks having been voted to the Swedish strikers alone. Perhaps the most remarkable figure in the whole accounting that of "personal compensation, administrative expenses and correspond-It amounted last year to only 55,473 marks, or \$13,868; it would be a very small party indeed which could be run

at that figure in this country. Members of the Reichstag being paid no salaries—a system which is of course lesigned to confine the membership to the well to do classes-the Social Democracy had always made it a practice to pay its representatives in that body whenever ary in order to enable them to atend the sessions without personal suffering. One result of this course has been to increase the efficiency of the group While members of other parties were fitful in their attendance except when important votes were to be taken, the Socialist Deputies are on hand at every sessio and all through the session, ready to take advantage of any fighting opportunity hat may offer.

Two other factors of expense in the budget of the party are characteristic of its remarkable energy and advanced business methods; they are the Parteischule and he Sozialdemokratische Pressebureau, both having their headquarters in Berlin and both highly prized agencies of party work. The Pressebureau is a news agency analogous to those familiar to the American public. It collects the news of Europe with more or less thoroughness and distributes it by telephone to ninetee of the party papers which have no better source of information. It cost last year 30,591 marks, but, it is expected that in the course of two or three years it will become self-supporting.

The Parteischule is virtually a Socialistic eminary at which the future general staff of the party and of the labor unions attached to it is developed and trained. It has a faculty of six professors: Rosa Luxembourg, political economy; Franz Mehrring, history; Herr Stadthagen, industrial and social legislation; H. Cunorev sociology; Herr Rosenfeld, municipal law and Herr Wurm, communal politics There are about one hundred students who are chosen from among the ranks before the people with a stronger claim either in the political group or in the incorfor election, seeing that they can be relied porated unions allied with it. The unions central treasury defrays the expenses of deplores but no one can avoid the others while they are in attendance at the classes. If they have dependent families it defrays the expenses of these during the absence of the breadwinners. The instruction is divided into four courses, ending in a minute study of the history of socialism. The school is in some sort the cradle from which the fu-

ture of the party is developed. It can hardly be regarded as strange that a party which provides in this comprehensive and intelligent way for its own evolution has grown at an ever increasing rate. Its adherents assert that during the last twelve years, in which the organization has been perfected, it has never halted a day in its march. The increase in its ranks last year is set down at 46.000

Frederic Engels is quoted as having said in 1892; "When we get 2,500,000 votes it will be enough to force every Government to capitulate to us." German so cialism is now estimated as commanding more than 3,000,000 votes. The imperial Government and the Governments of the

States are still far from capitulating. The reason for this, it has recently be come the fashion of Socialists to say, is to be found in the old policy of "no compromise." Now that that attitude seems to have been abandoned for good, the hopes of the party leaders and the fears of their adversaries point to more tangible results than in the past. If the surrender of Governments is hardly to be expected, at least a considerable coloring of legislation in accord with socialistic doctriner seems far from improbable.

The Floating Bookcase.

To the Editor of The Sun-S(r: I note your eviewer seems to doubt the story that a case of books could float from the ship to the island where the hero-convict of a novel was. It does seem improbable, but the wreck of the Long Island Sound steamer Larchmont, bound from Providence to New York in January three years ago, makes me believe it quite possible. At that lime the life savers found on the beach at the north end of Block Island a big case of steel hair clippers of the sort used by every barber in Amer-ica. These clippers were each in a pasteboard box and the boxes were all packed in a big wooden

If steel will float on wintry seas, why not law H. C. CARSON INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., November 27.

Calf's Head With Brain Sauce. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can any of your readers supply me with a receipt ed way! was boiled and prepared with a brain sauce LYNN, Mass., November 29. M. P.

The Latest Mode. The milliner, with many winks, Devises multifarious kinks in and about the turban's frame Then calls it by some other name.
Turkish and Russian are on view.
Cossack and Sultan. Uhlan, too. nother twist, and here you are! Vapoleon-worn crossways, please just the style one always sees. And it the size to give eller.

(The Audubonites cannot objecti)

Fur of monkey, quill of goose

To keep the hat from coming loose.

One dares to hope—it is so plain—

That women's modes are getting sanet DIRECT PRIMARIES AGAIN. Post-Election Comment on Their in

diana Working. From the Indianapolis Star It is a serious question whether the adoption of direct primaries has benefited or injured the situation of municipal politics in the election of a Mayor. The city of Indianapolis now confronts a condition in which its Mayor-elect, a poor man, is trying to discharge the financial obligations he incurred not so much in the final election as before the primaries—obligations he enered into so as to carry the various wards

The general public does not understand o well as do the men who do the practical work in politics the conditions which confront the man seeking a nomination for Mayor. After be has consulted some central authority or authorities he is referred to the so-called leaders in the various wards, and these inform him that it is possible he can carry their ward, but money will be required for expenses. From \$400 to \$1,000 spirant is made to believe that he must ither raise this money or the race. At one stage of his race Mr. Shank was scared out and withdrew later stage the money was supplied and he

Of course this is all wrong and ought not to be. Somehow or other we ought to get the financial element out of our municipal campaigns. It is in the national and State campaigns, though growing less prominent under newspaper criticism, and it ought to Yet it is a question whether the direct primary has not increased rather than dimin-ished the facilities of ward bosses to hold ot increased rather than d

THE MEDIUM'S POWER. May It Not Be a Physical Force Worthy

of the Scientist's Notice? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: nomena Eusapia Paladino produces are not explicable by the physical laws with we are familiar, and there is little probability that departed spirits tables. It is not therefore certain that she is a fraud. It would seem more intelligent to imagine it possible that there may be physical forces with which we are not familiar and set about investigating them in a scientific spirit instead of merely jeet

ing at what we do not understand. Twenty-nine years ago I saw in an old plantation house in Louisiana where any trickery or preparation was impossible a big mahogany table that was not easily a big mahogany table that was not easily moved tip and rock and slide, from room to room and travel down a long piazza under the finger tips of a woman who unassisted could not have moved the table by the eastron of all her strength. This feat was performed a dozen times in broad daylight, the old Argand lamp and family Bible being lifted off for the performance "any old time." The table mover was not a spiritualist and had no idea how she did it. She simply knew that she could move the table, and offered no explanation of her curious power.

and offered no explanation of her curious power.

Another feat I often saw performed at that time was the lifting of a man weighing over 200 pounds by four young zirls. The person to be lifted stretched himself on his back upon a dining room table. The zirls each put a forefinger under him, lifted him as lightly as if he were made of card-board, and carried him about the roem conscious of no weight so long as all five held their breath. As soon as even one drew breath the law of gravity took hold again and the man had a fail. Now there seems no reason why holding the breath should suspend one of the most certain forces we know, but several persons can try the experiment for themselves and find that it will.

There were certainly no "buccaneers"

try the experiment for themselves and find that it will.

There were certainly no "buccaneers or "Little Bright Lyes" concerned in these feats. They were simply the diversions of people playing with forces of which they knew nothing.

Instead of wasting time listening to the silly old abracadabra of "controls" or pasting postage stamps to the toes of mediums, it would seem more sensible to admit that there are physical laws of which we are yet ignorant and set earnestly about finding out what they are.

Radioactivity, lately a wholly unsuspected force, was discovered in that way. Electricity, more miraculous than any pawer yet known to man, is a mere commonplace in respect to its use to-day, and an intelligent study of such folk as the Palading woman might put us on the track of equal marvels.

Flushing, L. I., November 29.

FLUSHING, L. I., November 20.

THE CHERRY MINE DISASTER. An Inquiry Whether Lives Are Not Sacri-

fleed by One Shaft Construction TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: press of the entire country bemoans the fact that the Cherry mine disaster was or syndicates pay for their students; the one of those accidents which every one my knowledge of mines is limited to information acquired from men who have made a study of them, I beg to ask why formation acquired from men who have made a study of them, I beg to ask why it is that usually only one shaft (occasionally two) is maintained. Is it not true that as mines are now constructed an explesion or fire near the main shaft cuts off sit means of escape for the men on the lower levels?

Descriptions of the Cherry mine disaster agree that the twelve brave men who lost their lives in the cage in the sixth descent for the purpose of rescue were roasted at the bottom of this shaft. Further, the twenty men who suffered seven days imprisonment in a "remote section" of the mine; remote from this main shaft, I presumesaved themselves by the forethought of building a barricade, which protected them against the flames. If that mire had been a sink a shaft near or beyond that "temote section" and leading to it from another side, would not escape have been an easy matter in all probability? We insist upon many fire exits in our theatres; why not in a mine, unless it be that the cost is counted?

Brooklyn, November 29.

Cleck Wand Up for 16,000 Years.

Clock Wound Up for 10,000 Years.

From the Westminster Gazette.
There have been many attempts to solve the secret of perpetual motion. The nearest approach to that ideal—though its inventor make no claim to have discovered it—is a timeplect devised by the Hon. R. J. Strutt, Lord Rayleigh's an exhausted glass tube, and a fraction of a grain of radium. The radioactivity of the radium causes the aluminum leaves to move once a min-ute, and with a wireless coherer a bell rings at each movement. For 10,000 years at least the wonderful energy inherent in the piece of radium will, it is calculated, continue act, and nothing whatever needs to be done the clock once it is set going.

Island Volcanoes.

From the London Chronicle No volcano is better staged than the Peak of Tenerifie', Fortunately for the islanders this 12,000 foot high monster usually employs the centuries in sleep, and his present furious outburst turies in sleep, and his present furious outburst may be nothing but a drowsy yawn. Although from the lesser neighboring peaks of El Piton and Chahorra sulphur is constantly emitted, there has been no real sensational flow of laws since 1795 and 1796. An almost perpendicular barrier as a sign of grace on the part of the great White tain that her more active rival, Vesuvius, is

Frenchmen in Argentina

From Daily Consular and Trade Reports. It is reliably reported that a French company being formed with a capital of \$20,000,000 under the auspices of the owners of the French Rallway in the Province of Santa Fé for the construction of important railway lines in Argentina. There are fully 100,000 Frenchmen in the Argentine many of whom are extremely wealthy

Strange News From Over the Water. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are more psychological freaks in Jersey City than in any other town of the same size and popula-

JERSEY CITY. November 29. For the Society of Physical Research. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will not ome philosopher try to discover how often the rindows in the subway trains are washed? NEW YORK, November 29. UNDERGROUND.

A Cynical Test.

Diogenes was hunting for an honest man.
"I shall test those who announce they take cold plunge every morning in winter." he creed.
Herewith he took along a tub.

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